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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7

AGG NR: -AT6036595

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0228/0229

AUTHOR: Kokhanova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in the functional state of the temperature and auditory analyzers during exposure to high air temperatures (Paper prosented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966)

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Noscow, 1966, 228-229

TOPIC TACS: hyperthermia, auditory analyzer, human physiology, nervous system

ABSTRACT:

In investigations devoted to the study of the effect of high air temperatures on the human central nervous system, it has been noted that under these conditions, motor, sensory, and visual chronaxy increase [M. Ye. Marshak (1935), N. D. Krol' (1939)]; and the latent period of sensorimotor reactions to light and sound stimulus increases [G. V. Gladoshuk et al. (1959), V. A. Lekakh (1959)]. These authors feel that the increases in the studied indices are evidence of the development of inhibition processes in

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the central nervous system. At the same time, some authors
[N. S. Savenko (1955), I. N. Blagovshchenskaya (1957)] have reported the development of excitation processes under conditions of elevated ambient temperature.

The present investigation studied the effect of high air temperature on the functional state of the temperature and auditory analyzers in man. The latent periods of sensorimotor reaction to heat and auditory stimulation were used as indices of the functional state of these analyzers. The study consisted of two series of experiments: 1) at an air temperature of 28C to 31C and a relative humidity of 30% to 41%, and 2) at an air temperature of 39C to 42C and a relative humidity of 22% to 36%. The initial indices were recorded at an air temperature of 19C to 23C and a relative humidity of 42% to 56%.

It was established that at an air temperature of 28C to 31C, the latent period of the reaction to thermal stimulation decreased by 10% to 34% below the initial value one hour after the beginning of the experiment. The latent period of reaction to auditory stimulation changed in the opposite direction: at the end of the

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ACC NR: AT6036595 experiment it had increased by 2% to 23% over the initial level. At an air temperature of 39C to 42C, the latent time of reaction to thermal stimulation showed the greatest decrease during the first 20 to 40 min. From 40 to 80 min after the beginning of the experiment, it tended in most cases to increase, approaching the initial level or even exceeding it. Past this point, however, the latent time once more decreased. Thus, after a 2-hour exposure to high temperature conditions, the latent time was 7% to 29% below the initial level in 32 out of 38 experiments (having decreased from 900 ± 34 msec to 774 ± 42 msec) A simultaneous change was observed in the threshold dose of heat stimulation, which decreased by an average of 36% at the end of the experiment. Auditory latent period increased, just as in the first series of experiments. The greatest degree of increase occurred during the first hour (by an average of 6% to 35%). During the second half of the experiment, the degree of imrease fell off, and sometimes the latent period remained below the initial level. These shifts in the studied indices are statistically reliable.

The data obtained show that decreases in the latent period of reaction to thermal stimulation, indicating increased functional

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lability of the temperature analyzer, are accompanied by simul-	er :	I	
taneous decrease in the functional lability of the auditory analyz which is manifested in the form of increased latent period of			
The evistence of changes mike in the	nis .		
designated that during exposure to heat, a dominant state at	ses		
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at a service more obtained at an air temperature of 400 to 510	ard !		190
and during the first half of the experiment at 39C to 42C. Tow the end of the second hour, the linkage was weaker, apparently			
it is the exact of evolution radiating from the temperature			
analyzer to other parts of the central nervous system, particula	irly		
the auditory analyzer.			
[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]			
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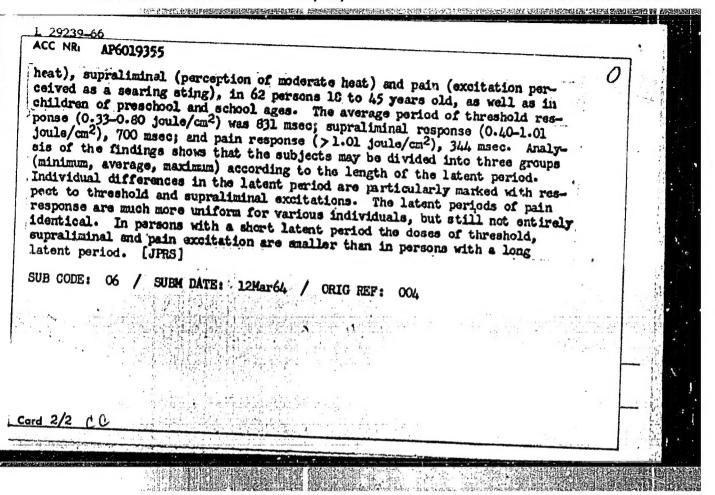
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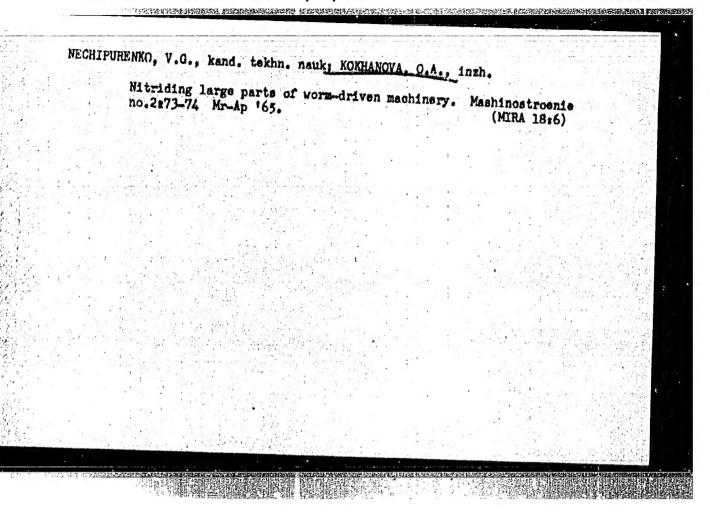
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Development of the spined loach (Cobitis taenia L.). Vono.8;89-101 157.	p.ikht. (MLRA 10:8)
1. Moskovskiy universitet imeni M.V. Lononosova. (Loaches)	

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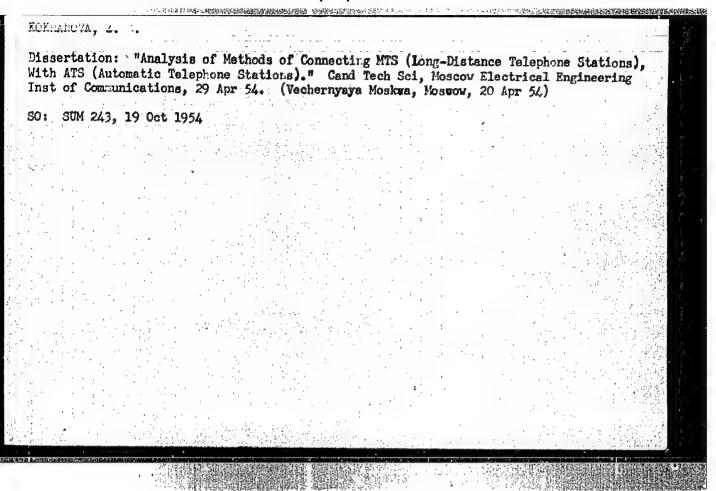
CIA-RDP86-00513R000723630003-7

ACC NR **AF6019355** SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/012/0010/0012 AUTHOR: Kokhanova, N. A. B ORG: Laboratory of Physiology, Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene im. F. F. Erisman/Directed by A. P. Shitskova/(Laboratoriya fiziologii Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny) TITLE: Latent period of reflex response to thermal contact excitation in man under physiological conditions SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 12, 1965, 10-12 TOPIC TAGS: man, reflex activity ABSTRACT: The latent period of sensomotor response to thermal excitation was investigated to elucidate the reflex activity of the part of the nervous system through which the organism is informed on the ambient temperature. The sensor used was a thin manganese strip applied to the carpal region. By means of a special device the power and intensity of thermal excitation can be regulated. The latent period of response is considered as the interval of time between the application of excitation and the moment when the subject, on becoming aware of heat, removes his hand from the key. The study was carried out under comfortable conditions (19-23°C). The speed of response was determined for thermal excitations of different intensity: threshold (preception of slight UDC: 612.833.59





the line KThF₅1 Report of the MIFI, 1953 (umpublished) 80: J. Nuclear Energy, II, 1955, Vol. 5, p. 114, Pergamon Press Ltd., London



SOV/106-58-5-12/13

Braginskiy, I.A. (Deceased), Ivanova, O.N. and Kokhanova, Z.S. ATHORS:

TITLE: A Register Using Junction Transistors (Registr na ploskostnykh

poluprovodnikovykh triodakh)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 5, pp 74 - 79 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The article describes one of the stages reached by the Kafedra Telefonii (Chair of Telephony) of MEIS in finding engineering solutions to the problem of electronic control of a 100-line crossbar exchange. Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the tens and units registers. Apart from the register counters, the essential elements are a pulse corrector, 2 gates before each counter and a pulse-train switch for controlling the gates. The complete circuit, using type P6 transistors, is in Figure 2, the common components being scheduled in Table 2. Table 1 gives the condition of each of the four trigger circuits in the units register for the ten different digits. The corresponding waveforms are those of Figure 3. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate briefly the extension of the principle to a six-digit register.

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A Register Using Junction Transistors

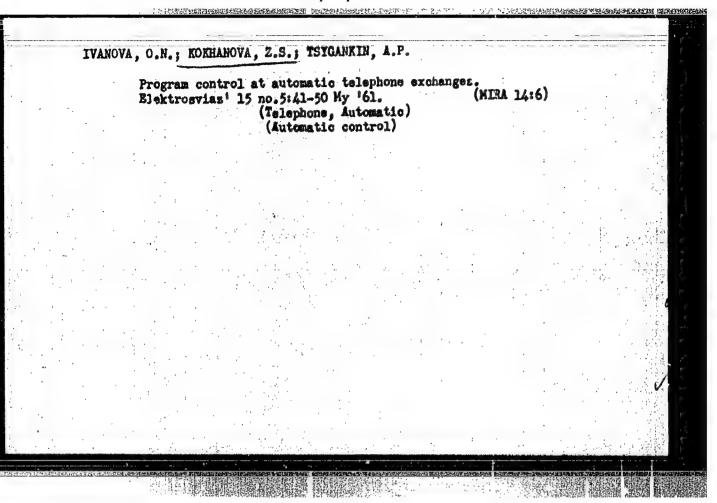
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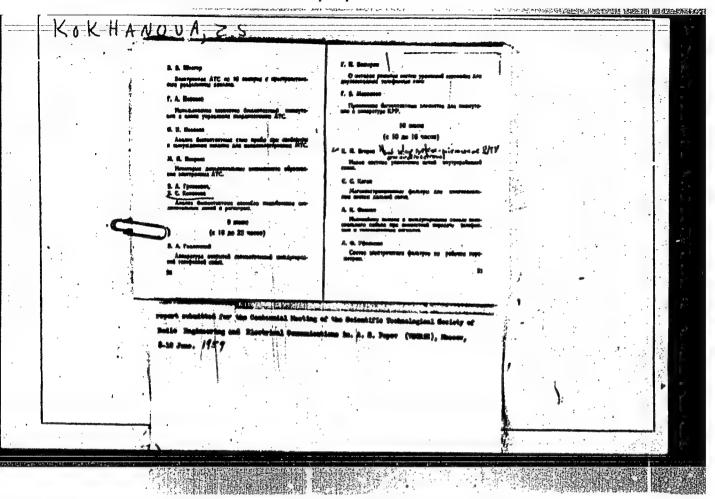
There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED:

June 25, 1957

Card 2/2





807/106-59-10-7/11

AUTHORS: Ivanova, O. N., Kokhanova, Z. S., and Grinkevich, V.A.

TITIE: Some Circuits for Contactless Switching Equipment in a

Co-Ordinate Telephone Sub-Exchange

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 10, pp 52-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the electronically-switched,

co-ordinate sub-exchange, developed by the Moscow Electro-Technical Communications Institute. The sub-exchange connects to a central exchange with a decade-step system ATC - 47.5 The sub-station is designed basically to serve subscribers in blocks of flats; the internal traffic of the sub-exchange is short circuited through the central exchange. The capacity of the sub-exchange is 100 subscribers, and the total calculated traffic is Y = 5.2 erl. (Yin = Yout = 2.6 erl.). For the given conditions, 10 outgoing and 10 incoming trunks, 4 registers, 4 circuits, switching the incoming trunks to the registers, (BP), one marker and 4 co-ordinate multiple switches, are required. The trunks are two-wire and therefore the layout required for the outgoing (IKSL) and incoming (VKSL) trunks is as shown in Fig 1.

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Some Circuits for Contactless Switching Equipment in a Co-Ordinate Telephone Sub-Exchange

switches of the 10 x 20 type are provided. The incoming and output going calls are established through two branches A and B. Branch A has two co-ordinate switches (MKC - 1 and MKC - 2), in the fields of which the subscribers' lines are transposed. In branch B one co-ordinate switch (MKC - 3) is provided for switching the outgoing trunks and the second (MKC - 4) for switching the incoming trunks. Between branches A and B are 20 intermediate paths which are common to both the outgoing and the incoming calls. Also each of them serves 20 subscribers' lines. The subscriber's line has access to four intermediate paths both for incoming and outgoing calls. The grading is designed to equalise the traffic and to select a free path with minimum operation of the electromagnets of the switches. To set up a connection at the sub-station the subscribers' line is connected through an outgoing or incoming trunk to the central exchange via the branches A and B in the co-ordinate switches block. Electronic markers control Card 2/4 the co-ordinate switches. The electronic marker circuits

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Some Circuits for Contactless Switching Equipment in a Co-Ordinate Telephone Sub-Exchange

are as follows (Fig 1):

- 1. The circuit M1 for mutual blocking of the incoming and outgoing call.
- 2. The subscriber determinant circuit M₂
 3. The circuit M₃ for testing for free intermediate paths between the branches A and B.
- The circuit for testing for free outgoing trunks Ma. The circuit M5 for connecting the register to the marker system M5.
 6. The decoder circuit M6.
- 7. The circuit M7 for signalling the state of the subscriber's line and of the intermediate paths. The marker system can set up only one incoming or outgoing connection at a time. The circuits and their operation are then described in detail in the following order:
- 1. Setting up of an outgoing call.
- Setting up of an incoming call, together with the action of the decoder and of the register switching,

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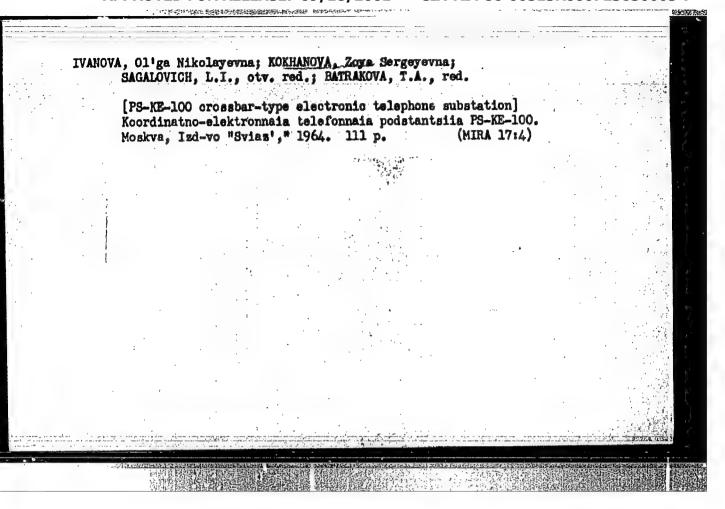
Subscriber's marker identifier in a crossbar electronic telephone exchange. Vest. sviasi 23 no.8:7-9 Ag '63.

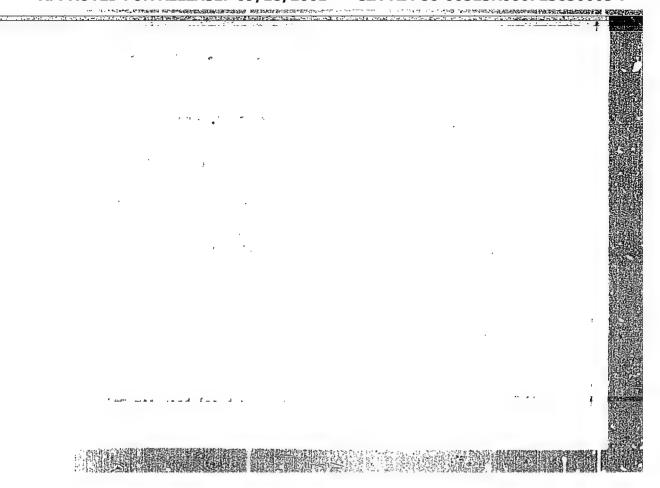
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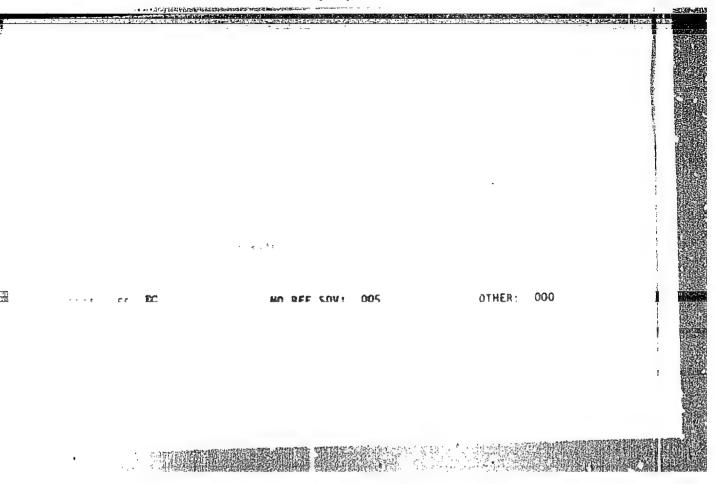
1. Moskovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyasi.

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Kokhanovich, M. V. "The effectiveness of mud treatment of chronic rheumatic polyarthritis in relation to the reactivity of the organisa", Shornik nauch. trudov kurorta Saki, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 121-27.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, Nc. 12, 1949).

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Kokhanovich, M.V. and Chernyshava, V. A. "A study of the effect of an aqueous mudextract on the Coldsoll reaction (as an indicator of the defensive action of blood-serum colloids) in rheumatic polyarthritis patients", Sbornik nauch. trudov kurorta Saki, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 143-46.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurmal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

KCKHANCVICH, M. V.

Kolpikov, N. V., Tatevosov, S. R. and <u>Kokhanovich, M. V.</u> "On the treatment of bronchial asthma with mud extract", Sbornik nauch. trudov kurorta Saki, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 163-66.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

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SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'shurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

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So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnel 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

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SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

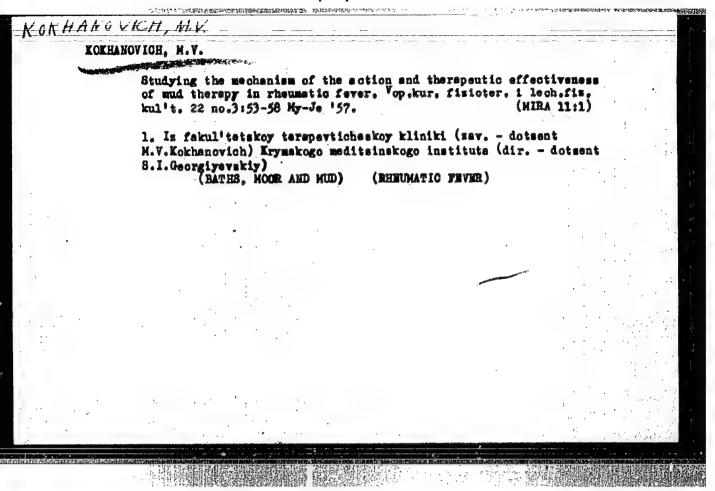
- 1. KCKHANGVICH, M. V., Docent
- 2. USAR (600)
- 4. Earths, Medical and Surgical Uses Of
- 7. Hechanics of the action of Saki therapeutic mud. Klin. med. 30, No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March, 1953. Unclassified

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KOKHANOVICH, M. V. Doo Med Sci -- (diss) "For the study of the mechanism of action and the therapeutic effectiveness of Take-Sakskoye mud in the treatment of rheumatism patients." Simferopol', 1957. 30 pp (Second Mos State Med Inst im N. I. Pirogov), 200 copies. List of author's works, pp 29-30 (15 titles) (KL, 14-58, 116)



KOKHANOVICH, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, prof., doktor med. nauk;

ERIEV, 1evg., red.

[Mineral waters of the Crimes; their therapeutic significance] Mineral'mye vody Kryma; lith lechebno. znachenie. Simferopol', Krym 1964. 171 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KOKHANOVICH, M.V.; VOLKOVA, O.A.; VOLYNSKIY, A.M.

Changes in vascular reactions depending on the location of the application of therapeutic mud and its temperature. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fis. kul*t. 29 no.4:330-336 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra fakulitetskoy terapii (sav. - prof. M.V.Kokhanovich) i kafedra normalinoy fiziologii (sav. - dotsent A.M.Volynskiy) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Simferopoli.

L 06362-67

AT6015362 ACC NR:

UR/0000/65/000/000/0059/0064 SOURCE CODE:

AUTHOR:

Kokhanovich. V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for simulating complex functions for small changes of variables

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki. Vychislitel'nayatekhnika (Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 59-64

TOPIC TAGS: computer technology, computer technique, simulation, computer simulation, electronic simulation, curve fitting

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a simplified technique for the computer simulations of complex processes, in which the function representing the process is approximated by a simpler function, providing the changes in process variables are small. A function F = f(x,y), where x and y are independent variables, can be replaced by

$$F \approx k_1 f(x) f(y) = k_1 F_{y \in x} F_{x \in y}$$

where xo and yo are the constant arithmetic mean values of x and y, that can be calculated, knowing the extreme values of both variables. If $F_0 = F(x_0, y_0)$, then k_1 and the original function can now be written as

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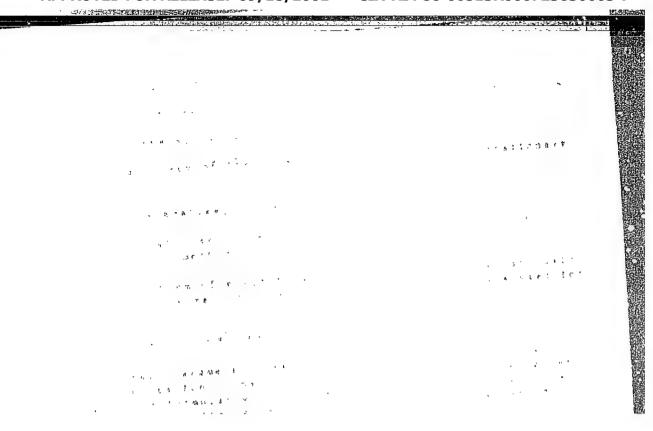
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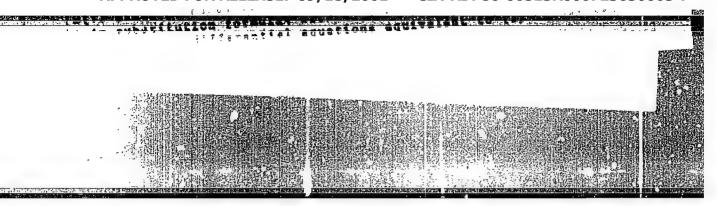
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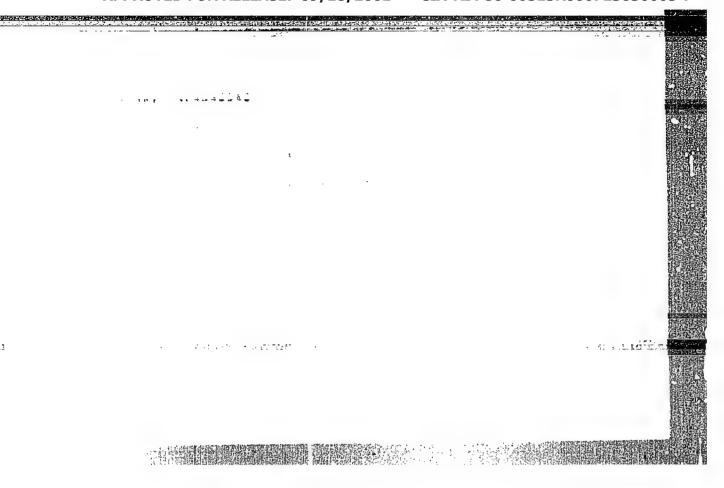
This transformation introduces no error where one variable changes and the other remains constant. If both variables change simultaneously, the error depends on the nature of the function and the limits of variations. Should the functions $F(y_{01}x)$ and F(x0,y) lend themselves readily to computer simulation, the above approximate expression for F can be used. If this is not the case, the variables x and y may be plotted, and the curve segments replaced by segments of other known functions, such as straight lines, hyperbolas and parabolas. Frequently the errors introduced by this technique tend to cancel each other. Relatively simple resistive networks can be used for electrical simulation of the approximated curves. The same method can be applied to simulation of functions of three independent variables. The proposed technique reduces the required machine capacity and increases the accuracy of processing. The technique was applied for determination of heat content and the specific weight of superheated steam as a function of its pressure and temperature, and to the expansion coefficient of a material with reference to the applied pressure and the pressure drop. In each case, an acceptable simulation accuracy was achieved for variable changes of *(10-40)% about their mean value. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 2 figures

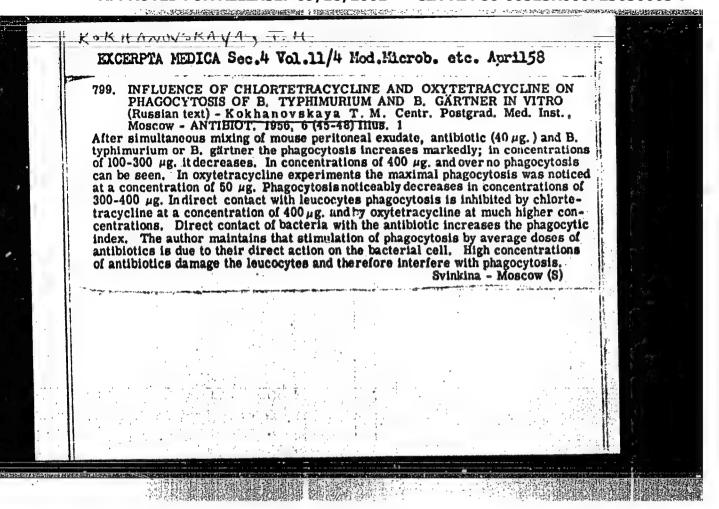
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YERMOL'IEVA, 2.V.,; KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M. Intramuscular use of terranyoin in experimental paratyphoid in monkeys. Antibiotiki, Moskva 9 no.2:20-23 Mar-Apr 56 (MERA 9:3) 1. TSentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Sukhusskaya sediko-biologichsskaya stantsiya AMN SSSR. (COTTEMPRATOLIEM, eff. on exper. paratyphoid infect. in rhesus monkeys) (PARATYPOID FEVERS, exper. eff. of exytetracycline in rhesus monkeys)

KOKHANCVSKAYA, T. M. Gand Med Soi -- (dies) "Chemotherapeutic medical action of biomycin and terramycin in cases of salmonellosis infection, and the effect of these antibiotics on the defense reactions of the organism." Mos., 1957. 15 pp 20cm.

(Min of Health USSR. Gentral Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 100 cepies (KL, 7-57, 109)

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KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M.

USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognesy. Toxicology -

Chemotherapeutic Preparations.

: Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71884 D. Abs Jour

: Kokhanovskaya, T.M. Author Inst

The Therapeutic Effect of Biomycin and Terramycin on Title

Salmonella Infection and Their Action on the Defense

Reactions of the Organism.

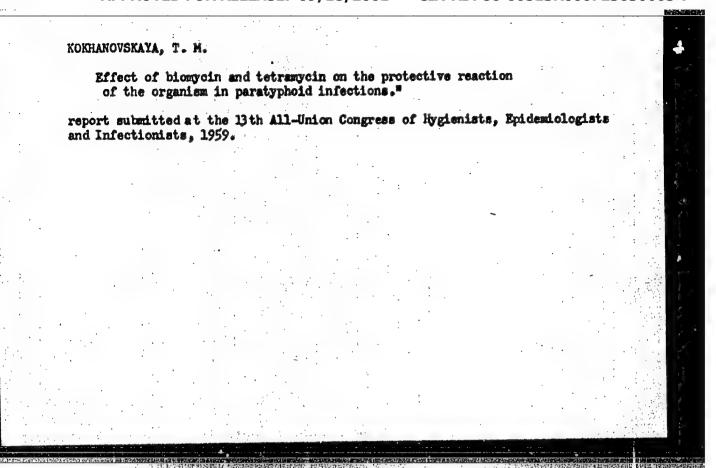
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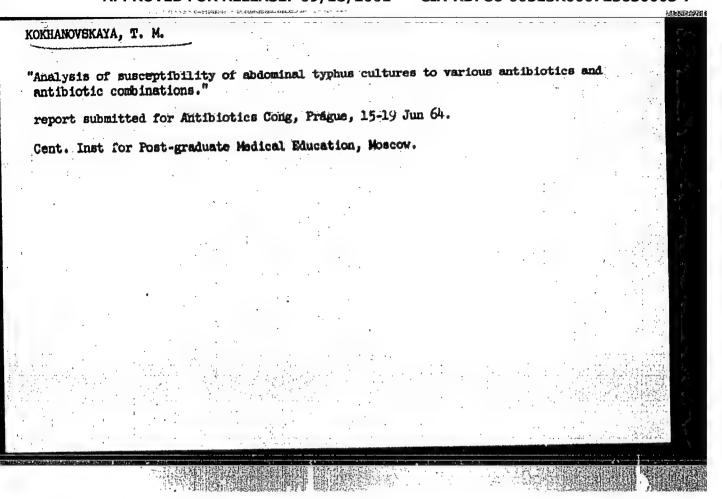


KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M.; POPOVA, G.O.; ULISKO, I.N.

Sensitivity of freshly-isolated strains of typhoid bacilli to various antibiotics and their combinations. Antibiotiki 6 no.9: 73-79 8 61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (saveduyushchiy - shlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. 2.V. Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Moskovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (glavnyy vrach M.S.Sokolovskiy).

(EHERTHELIA TYPHOSA) (ANTIBIOTICS)



KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M.; POPOVA, G.O.

- Antibiotic charts for typhoid fever bacteria. Report No. 1:
 Antibacterial activity of various antibiotics in relation to freshly isolated typhoid cultures. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no. 8:86-90 Ag 163. (MIRA 17:9)
 - 1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M.; POPOVA, G.O.; DZHUMANBAYEVA, A.A.

Dynamics of the concentration of antibiotics in chicken embryos. Antibiotiki 8 no.10:934-939 0 163.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

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KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M.; DZHAUMANBAYEVA, A.A.; POPOVA, G.O.

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Characteristics of the distribution of antibiotics in the organs and tissues of chicken embryos. Antibiotiki 8 no.9:816-821 S '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V. Yermcl'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya. vrachey.

KOKHANOVSKAYA, T.M.; POPOVA, G.O.

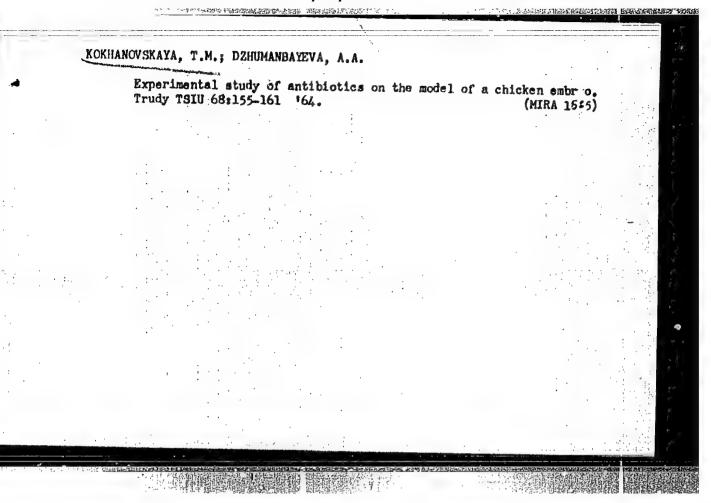
Antiobiograms of typhoid fever bacilli. Report No.2: Combined action of antibiotics on freshly isolated typhoid fever bacillus strains. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.11:96-101 N 163.

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1. Iz TSentral*nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

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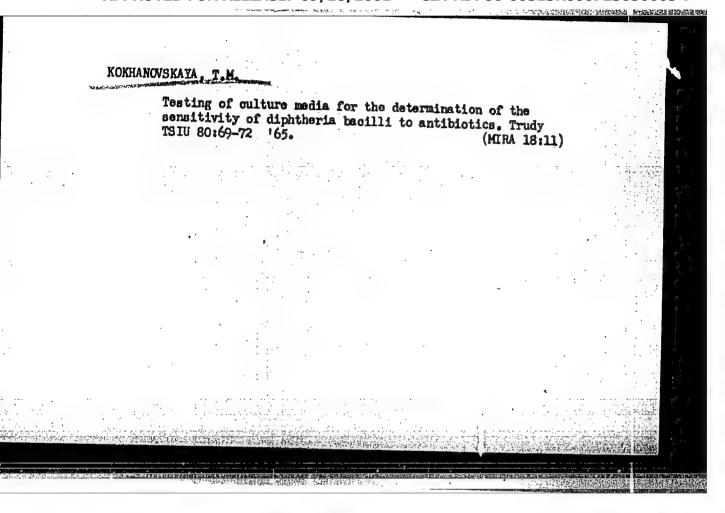
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ROKSHINOVSKAYA, T.M.

Chady on the sensitivity of diphtheria barilli to entiblotics.
And blothed 10 no.85744-748 Ag 165. (MIR. 18:9)

1. Referre mikrobiologii (rav.- deyetvitel'nyy chien AMN SSSR prof. 7.V. Fermal'yeve) Tsomural'nogo instituta usovershenatvovaniya vracher, Moskva.

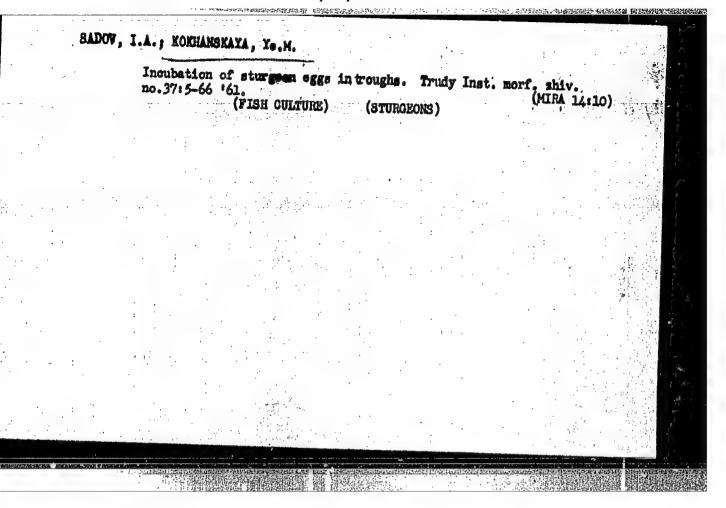


ACC NR: AP6031634 CAS SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/66/011/009/0789/0790 AUTHOR: Kokhanovskaya, T. H. ORG: Department of Microbiology/Director-Active Hember AMN SSSR Prof. Z. V. Yermol'yeva/, Central Institute of Medical Postgraduate Study, Moscow (Kafedra mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey) TITLE: Drug polyresistance in typhoid fever bacteria and its genetic preconditioning SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 11, no. 9, 1966, 789-790 TOPIC TAGS: drug resistance, typhoid fever, typhoid bacteria, infective disease, bacteriology, enfiliation Only 42 of all typhoid strains studied displayed resistance to ABSTRACT: more than one antibiotic. Their reactions to the drugs were characterized as highly resistant, weakly resistant, weakly susceptible, and highly susceptible. Inherited structural and biochemical difference from other Shigellas and E. coli strains result in the lack of polyresistance in these organisms. [WA-50; CBB No. 12] SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/ UDC: 576.851.49.097.22.057

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